Bear River City June 30, 2006

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ACCOUNTANTS' REVIEW REPORT

Davis Bott

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216 East Main Tremonton, Utah 84337 435-257-5486 The Mayor and City Council Bear River City Bear River City, Utah

We have reviewed the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund and the aggregate remaining fund information, which collectively comprise the basic financial statements of Bear River City, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2006, in accordance with Statements on Standards for Accounting and Review Services issued by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants.

All information included in these financial statements is the representation of the management of Bear River City.

A review consists principally of inquiries of City personnel and analytical procedures applied to financial data. It is substantially less in scope than an audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, the objective of which is the expression of an opinion regarding the financial statements taken as a whole. Accordingly, we do not express such an opinion.

Based on our review, we are not aware of any material modifications that should be made to the accompanying financial statements in order for them to be in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles.

The management discussion and analysis and budgetary comparison information on pages 2 through 9 and 33 and 34, respectively, are not a required part statements, financial basic the of supplementary information required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board. The impact fee worksheet is supplementary information required by the state of Utah. Such information has not been subjected to the inquiry and analytical procedures applied in the review of the basic financial statements, but was compiled from information that is the representation of management, without audit or review. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion or any other form of assurance on the supplementary information.

Davis & Bott

Certified Public Accountants, L.C.

December 18, 2006

As management of Bear River City, Utah, we offer readers of the City's financial statements this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the City for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2006. The City's financial performance is discussed and analyzed within the context of the accompanying financial statements and disclosures following this section.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

- A. The assets of the City exceeded its liabilities at June 30, 2006, by \$1,655,273. Of this amount, unrestricted net assets of \$642,625 may be used to meet the City's ongoing obligations to citizens and creditors.
- B. The total net assets increased by \$75,548 over the prior year. Of this amount, \$45,418 was associated with governmental activities and \$30,130 with business-type activities.
- C. As of the close of the current fiscal year, the City's general fund reported an ending fund balance of \$52,950, an increase of \$35,274 in comparison with the prior year. Of this amount, \$19,208 is reserved for Class "C" road projects and \$33,742 is unreserved and available for spending, and represents 24 percent of the total general fund expenditures.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The discussion and analysis are intended to serve as an introduction to the City's basic financial statements. The City's basic financial statements are comprised of three components: 1) government-wide financial statements, 2) fund financial statements, and 3) notes to the financial statements. This report also contains other supplementary information in addition to the basic financial statements themselves.

Government-wide financial statements. The government-wide financial statements are designed to provide readers with a broad overview of the City's finances, in a manner similar to a private-sector business.

The statement of net assets presents information on all of the City's assets and liabilities, with the difference between the two reported as net assets. Over time, increases or decreases in net assets may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of the City is improving or deteriorating.

The statement of activities presents information showing how the City's net assets changed during the most recent fiscal year. All changes in net assets are reported as soon as the underlying event giving rise to the change occurs, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Thus, revenues and expenses are reported in this statement for some items that will only result in cash flows in future fiscal periods.

Both of the government-wide financial statements distinguish functions of the City that are principally supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues (governmental activities) from other functions that are intended to recover all or a significant portion of their costs through user fees and charges (business-type activities). The governmental activities of the City include general government, public safety, roads, parks and cemetery. The business-type activities of the City consist of irrigation, sewer, garbage and street light utilities.

The government-wide financial statements include only the City itself (known as the primary government). There are no component units that should be reported in the City's financial statements.

Fund Financial Statements. A fund is a grouping of related accounts used to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific activities or objectives. The City, like other state and local governments, uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements. All of the funds of the City can be divided into two categories: governmental and proprietary funds.

Governmental Funds. Governmental funds are used to account for essentially the same functions reported as governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements.

However, unlike the government-wide financial statements, governmental fund financial statements focus on near-term inflows and outflows of spendable resources, as well as on balances of spendable resources available at the end of the fiscal year. Such information may be useful in evaluating a government's near-term financing requirements.

Because the focus of governmental funds is narrower than that of the government-wide financial statements, it is useful to compare the information presented for governmental funds with similar information presented for governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. By doing so, readers may better understand the long-term impact of the City's near-term financing decisions.

Both the governmental fund balance sheet and the government fund statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balances provide a reconciliation to facilitate this comparison between the two.

The City maintains three individual governmental funds. Information is presented separately in the governmental fund balance sheet and governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balances for the general, capital projects and perpetual care funds. The City considers the general and perpetual care funds to be major funds and the capital projects fund to be a nonmajor fund. The capital projects fund is presented in the financial statements as it is the only nonmajor governmental fund.

The City adopts a one-year budget for its governmental funds. Budgetary comparison statements have been provided.

Proprietary Funds. The City maintains only one type of proprietary fund; namely, enterprise funds. Enterprise funds are used to report the same functions presented as business-type activities in the government-wide financial statements. Information is presented in the proprietary statement of net assets and the proprietary statement of revenues, expenses and changes in fund net assets for the irrigation, sewer, and garbage and street light utility funds.

Notes to the financial statements. The notes provide additional information essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements.

GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

As noted earlier, net assets may serve over time as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. At June 30, 2006, the City's assets exceeded liabilities by \$1,655,273. By far the largest portion of the City's net assets (60 percent) reflects its investment in capital assets. Capital assets are used to provide services to citizens and they are not available for future spending.

Net Assets

	-	mental iti es		ss-Type iti es	Total			
·	2006	<u> 2005</u>	2006	<u>2005</u>	2006	<u> 2005</u>		
Current and other								
as se ts	\$ 237,161	\$ 190,261	\$ 483,921	\$ 464,987	\$ 721,082			
Capital assets	745,944	756,312	309,120	313,299	1,055,064	<u>1,069,611</u>		
Total assets	983,105	946,573	793,041	778,286	1,776,146	1,724,859		
Long-term liabilities								
outstanding	-	5,00 0	58,300	69,600	58,300	74 ,60 0		
Other liabilities	20,806	24,692	41,767	45,842	62,573	70,534		
Total liabilities	20,806	29,692	100,067	115,442	120,873	145,134		
Net assets:								
Investment in capital								
assets, net of								
related debt	745,944	756,312	239,520	232,399	985 ,46 4	98 8,71 1		
Restricted	27,184	17,722	-	-	27,184	17 ,72 2		
Unrestricted	189,171	_142,847	453,454	430,445	642,625	573,292		
Total net assets	\$ <u>962,299</u>	\$ 916,881	\$ <u>692,974</u>	\$ 662,844	\$ <u>1,655,273</u>	\$ <u>1,579,725</u>		

The unrestricted net assets of \$642,625 (39 percent) may be used to meet the City's ongoing obligations to citizens and creditors. At June 30, 2006, the City was able to report positive balances in both categories of net assets, both for the government as a whole, as well as for its individual governmental and business-type activities.

Changes in Net Assets

	Govern Activ		Busin e s Acti v	ss-Type iti es	Total			
•	2006	<u>2005</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2005</u>	2006	<u>2005</u>		
Revenues:								
Program revenues:								
Charges for								
services	\$ 23,801	\$ 29,933	\$ 87,356	\$ 104,145	\$ 111,157	\$ 134,078		
Operating grants and								
contributions	53,366	35,553	18,000	12,500	71,366	48,053		
Capital grants and								
contributions	27,325	_	-	-	27,325	-		
General revenues:								
Property taxes	14,988	14,388	-	-	14,988	14,388		
Other taxes	70,205	59,983	-	-	70,205	5 9,9 83		
Other	16,279	10,978	16,929	9,422	33,208	20,400		
Total revenues	205,964	150,835	122,285	126,067	328,249	276,902		
Expenses:								
General government	102,452	81,981	-	-	102,452	81,981		
Public safety	2,223	-	-	_	2,223	-		
Highways and								
public improve.	34,711	47,257	_	-	34,711	47,2 57		
Parks and rec.	16,860	23,305	_	-	16,860	23,305		
Irrigation utility	· -	· -	28,415	23,503	28,415	23,503		
Sewer utility	-	-	28,076	65, 517	28,076	65,517		
Other utility	_		39,964	35,294	39,964	35,294		
Total expenses	156,246	152,543	96,455	124,314	252,701	276,857		
Excess (deficiency)								
before transfers	49,718	(1,708)	25,830	1,753	75 ,54 8	45		
Transfer in (out)	(4,300)	(4,300)	4,300	4,300				
Increase (decrease)	· ·							
in net assets	45,418	(6,008)	30,130	6,053	75 ,54 8	45		
Net assets beginning	916,881	922,889	662,844	656,791	1,579,725	1,579,680		
Net assets ending	\$ 962,299	\$ 916,881	\$ <u>692,974</u>	\$ <u>662,844</u>	\$ <u>1,655,273</u>	\$ <u>1,579,725</u>		

Governmental and Business-Type Activities. Governmental activities increased the City's net assets by \$45,418. When combined with the \$30,130 increase in net assets from business-type activities, overall net assets increased by \$75,548, or 5 percent.

The increase in governmental net assets was mainly due to less work being done on the City's road network and fewer unexpected expenditures. The increase in business-type activities was due mainly to more sewer hookups.

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE GOVERNMENT'S FUNDS

As noted earlier, the City uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance related legal requirements.

Government Funds. The purpose of the City's governmental funds is to provide information on near-term inflows, outflows and balances of spendable resources. Such information is useful in assessing the City's financing requirements. In particular, unreserved fund balance may serve as a useful measure of a government's net resources available for spending at June 30, 2006.

The general fund is the City's chief operating fund. At June 30, 2006, unreserved fund balance of the general fund was \$33,742, which comprised 64 percent of the total fund balance. The remaining general fund balance of \$19,208 was restricted for Class "C" road uses. As a measure of the general fund's liquidity, it may be useful to compare both unreserved fund balance and total fund balance to total fund expenditures. The unreserved general fund balance represented 24 percent of total general fund expenditures. The fund balance of the City's general fund increased by \$35,274 during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2006.

The capital projects fund increased mainly because of transfers from the general fund for anticipated future projects.

The cemetery fund increased mainly because of an increase in perpetual care services.

The irrigation utility fund's net assets increased by \$1,486.

The sewer utility fund's net assets increased by \$27,855. The garbage and street light utility fund's net assets increased by \$789.

GENERAL FUND BUDGETARY HIGHLIGHTS

The original submitted budget for fiscal year ended June 30, 2005, was modified to increase the budget for repairs due to water damage to the Civic Center and for related insurance proceeds received.

CAPITAL ASSET AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

Capital assets. The City's investment in capital assets for its governmental and business-type activities at June 30, 2006, amounted to \$985,464 (net of accumulated depreciation). This investment in capital assets includes land, buildings, improvements, service lines, equipment, roads and similar infrastructure. The total decrease in the City's investment in capital assets for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2006, was \$3,247 (a decrease of less than 1 percent for governmental activities and an increase of 3 percent for business-type activities).

Bear River City's Capital Assets (Net of Depreciation)

•	•	nmen tal vities		ss-Type vities	Total			
	2006 2005		2006	2005	<u>2006</u>	<u>2005</u>		
Land	\$ 83,130	\$ 83,130	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 83,130	\$ 83,130		
Buildings	386,039	3 96, 955	-	-	386,039	396,955		
Improvements other								
than buildings	48,330	51,783	306,613	310,356	354,943	362,139		
Equipment	37,237	27,280	2,507	2,943	39,744	30,223		
Infrastructure	191,208	197,164			191,208	197,164		
Net capital assets	\$ 745,944	\$ 756,312	\$ <u>309,120</u>	\$ <u>313,299</u>	\$ <u>1,055,064</u>	\$ <u>1,069,611</u>		

Additional information on the City's capital assets can be found in Note 3 on page 28 of this report.

Long-term debt. At June 30, 2006, the City had \$39,500 in outstanding revenue bonds and \$30,100 in debt secured by the irrigation system.

Outstanding Debt

	Governmental Activities					ss-Type vities	Total		
	2	2006		2005	<u>2006</u>	2005	2006	<u>2005</u>	
Revenue bonds Notes payable	\$	<u>-</u>	\$	<u>-</u>	\$ 39, 500 30,100	\$ 46,500 34,400	\$ 39,500 	\$ 46,500 34,400	
Total	\$	· _	\$		\$ 69, 600	\$ <u>80,900</u>	\$ <u>69,600</u>	\$ <u>80,900</u>	

Total long-term debt decreased by \$11,300 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2006.

ECONOMIC FACTORS AND NEXT YEAR'S BUDGETS AND RATES

The City is in the process of installing a lift station and a new line to the sewer system. Additionally, the City is in the process of eliminating surface water infiltration into the system.

The City proposed an increase in the property tax rate for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2006. This increase was a first of increases needed to bring the property tax valuation back to what it had been in the past. The proposed increase was 10 percent per year until the rate is back to where it was in 1990. The increase in property tax revenue the City received in the fiscal year ended June 30, 2006, was approximately \$1,000.

The City is considering ways of improving the main ditch and increasing the effectiveness of distribution throughout the City. Improvements will be paid for from the irrigation fund.

Bear River City Statement of Net Assets June 30, 2006

	Primary Government							
	Governmental Activities	<u>Business-</u> <u>Type</u> <u>Activities</u>	Total					
ASSETS								
Cash and cash equivalents	\$200,754	\$368,262	\$ 569,016					
Accounts receivable - net	850	13,757	14,607					
Property taxes receivable	11,854	, _	11,854					
Sales taxes receivable	14,421	_	14,421					
Telecommunications tax receivable	1,306	-	1,306					
Class "C" road money receivable	7,976	_	7,976					
Prepaid assets	-	7,701	7,701					
Restricted cash and cash								
equivalents		94,201	94,201					
Capital assets (net of								
accumulated depreciation):								
Land	83,130	_	83,130					
Buildings and improvements	434,369	306,613	740,982					
Infrastructure	191,208	_	191,208					
Equipment	37,237	2,507	39,744					
		•						
Total assets	\$983,105	\$793,041	\$1,776,146					
LIABILITIES								
Accounts payable and accrued								
liabilities	\$ 9,420	\$ 10,851	\$ 20,271					
Deferred revenue	11,386	19,616	31,002					
Current portion of long-term debt	-	11,300	11,300					
Note payable	-	25,800	25,800					
Loan payable revenue bonds	-	32,500	32,500					
Total liabilities	\$ 20,806	\$100,067	\$ 120,873					
NET ASSETS								
Invested in capital assets, net								
of related debt	\$745,944	\$239,520	\$ 985,464					
Restricted for:								
B&C road projects	27,184	-	27,184					
Unrestricted	189,171	453,454	642,625					
Total net assets	\$ <u>962,299</u>	\$692,97 <u>4</u>	\$1,655,273					

See accompanying notes and Accountants' Review Report.

Bear River City Statement of Activities For the Year Ended June 30, 2006

pu			<u>Total</u>		_	(1,618)		12,650	3,986	(51,754)		(3, 794)	13,160	(465)	8,901		(42, 853)			14,988	70,205	10,118	23,090	1	118,401	75,548	1,579,725
Net (Expense) Revenue and	Changes in Net Assets	Business-Type	Activities		in-	1		1	1	1		(3,794)	13,160	(465)	8,901		8,901			1	I	1	16,929	4,300	21,229	30,130	662,844
Net (Char	Governmental	Activities	1	\$ (66,772)	(1,618)		12,650	3,986	(51,754)		ı	ı	1	1		(51,754)			14,988	70,205	10,118	6,161	(4, 300)	97,172	45,418	916,881
	Capital	Grants and	Contributions		\$ 24,325	ı		1	3,000	27,325		ı	ı	1	1		\$ 27,325										
Program Revenues	Operating	Grants and	Contributions		l or	605		47,361	5,400	53,366		ı	18,000	1	18,000		\$ 71,366				xes		earnings		revenues and transfers		(as restated)
		Charges for	Services		\$ 11,355	ı		ι	12,446	23,801		24,621	23,236	39,499	87,356		\$ 111,157	ennes:		/ taxes	General sales and use taxes	axes	Unrestricted investment earnings	Transfers in (out)	Total general revenues Change in net assets	Net assets beginning (as restated)	
	•		Expenses		\$ 102,452	2,223		34,711	16,860	156,246		28,415	28,076	39,964	96,455		\$ 252,701	General revenues:	Taxes:	Property taxes	General	Other taxes	Unrestr	Transfe	Tota	Chan	Net
			Function/Program	Governmental activities:	General government	Public safety	Highways and public	improvements	Parks and recreation		Business-type activities:	Irrigation utility	Sewer utility	Other utility		Total primary govern-	mental activities										

See accompanying notes and Accountants' Review Report.

\$ 1,655,273

\$ 692,974

\$ 962,299

Net assets ending

Bear River City Balance Sheet - Governmental Funds June 30, 2006

				Total
	General	Cemetery	Other	Governmental
* 000D # 0	Fund	Fund	<u>Fund</u>	Funds
ASSETS				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$54,354	\$96,498	\$49,902	\$200,754
Receivables (net):				
Accounts	-	850	_	850
Intergovernmental				
Property tax	11,854	_	_	11,854
Sales tax	14,421	-	_	14,421
Telecommunications tax	1,306	-	_	1,306
Class "C" road	7,976			<u>7,976</u>
Total assets	\$89,911	\$97,348	\$49,902	\$237,161
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES				
Liabilities:				
Accounts payable	\$ 8,172	\$ 1,248	\$ -	\$ 9,420
Deferred revenue	28,789			28,789
Total liabilities	36,961	1,248		38,209
Fund balances:				
Reserved for:				
Class "C" road projects	19,208	_	_	19,208
Unreserved	33,742	96,100	49,902	1 7 9,744
				
Total fund balances	52,950	96,100	49,902	198,952
Total liabilities and fund				
balances	\$89,911	\$97,348	\$49,902	\$237,161

Bear River City Reconciliation of the Balance Sheet of the Governmental Funds to the Statement of Net Assets June 30, 2006

Total fund balances - governmental fund types

\$ 198,952

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net assets are different because:

Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.

745,944

Revenues not considered available are deferred in the funds.

17,403

Net assets of government activities

\$ 962,299

Bear River City
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund
Balances - Governmental Funds
For the Year Ended June 30, 2006

	General Fund	Cemetery Fund	Other Fund	Total Governmental Funds
Revenues:				
Taxes				
Property	\$ 14,988	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 14,988
Sales	68,702	_	_	68,702
Other	10,207	-	_	10,207
Licenses and permits	7,836	-	-	7,836
Intergovernmental	37 , 152	_	-	37,152
Charges for services	11,151	4,450	_	15,601
Sale of assets	-	2,400	_	2,400
Earnings on investments	1,330	3,031	1,800	6,161
Insurance proceeds	24,325	_	_	24,325
Impact fees	12,600			12,600
Miscellaneous	<u> 364</u>			364
Total revenues	188,655	9,881	1,800	200,336
<pre>Expenditures: Current:</pre>				
General government	90,272	_	_	90,272
Public safety	2,223	_	_	2,223
Streets and public	-,			
improvements	28,300	_	_	28,300
Parks and recreation	22,083	_	_	22,083
Total expenditures	142,878			142,878
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over				
expenditures	45,777	9,881	_1,800	57,458
Other financing sources (uses):			44 000	20 002
Transfers in	8,690	-	11,393	20,083
Transfers out	(19,193)	<u>(5,190</u>)		(24,383)
Total other financing				
sources (uses)	(10,503)	(5,190)	11,393	(4,300)
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				
Net change in fund balance	35,274	4,691	13,193	53,158
Fund balance beginning of year	17,676	91,409	36,709	145,794
Fund balance end of year	\$ 52,950	<u>\$96,100</u>	\$49,902	\$198,952

See accompanying notes and Accountants' Review Report.

Bear River City

Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances of the Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities June 30, 2006

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:

Net changes in fund balances - total governmental funds

\$ 53,158

Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which capital outlays exceeded depreciation in the current period.

(10,368)

Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds.

2,628

Change in net assets of governmental activities

\$ 45,418

Bear River City Statement of Net Assets - Proprietary Funds June 30, 2006

	Business-Type Activities - Enterprise F					
	Irrigation	Sewer	Utility			
	Fund	Fund	Fund	Total		
ASSETS		-				
Current assets:			442 500	\$260 262		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 18,567	\$308,193	\$41,502	\$368,262		
Accounts receivable - net	7,223	2,555	3,979	13,757		
Interfund receivable	_	-	1,500	1,500		
Prepaid expense	7,701			7,701		
Total current assets	33,491	310,748	46,981	391,220		
Noncurrent assets:						
Restricted cash and cash						
equivalents	-	94,201	_	94,201		
Advance to other fund	-	-		-		
Capital assets (net of						
accumulated depreciation):						
Equipment	-	2,507	_	2,507		
Improvements	170,501	136,112		306,613		
Total noncurrent assets	170,501	232,820		403,321		
Total assets	203,992	543,568	46,981	794,541		
LIABILITIES				•		
Current liabilities:						
Accounts payable and accrued						
liabilities	5,707	2,324	2,820	10,851		
Interfund payable	-	1,500	-	1,500		
Deferred revenue	15,664	1,795	2,157	19,616		
Current portion of long-term debt	4,300	7,000		_11,300		
Total current liabilities	25,671	12,619	4,977	43,267		
Noncurrent liabilities:						
Note payable	25,800		-	25,800		
Loan payable revenue bonds		32,500		32,500		
Total noncurrent liabilities	25,800	32,500		58,300		
Total liabilities	51,471	45,119	4,977	101,567		
Net assets:						
Invested in capital assets, net				020 500		
of related debt	140,401	99,119	-	239,520		
Unrestricted	12,120	399,330	42,004	453,454		
Total net assets	\$ <u>152,521</u>	\$ <u>498,449</u>	\$ <u>42,004</u>	\$692,974		

See accompanying notes and Accountants' Review Report.

Bear River City
Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Fund
Net Assets - Proprietary Funds
For the Year Ended June 30, 2006

	Business-Type Activities - Enterprise Fu					
	Irrigation	Sewer	Utility			
	Utility	Utility	Fund	Total		
On such in a morrowy						
Operating revenues: Charges for services	\$ 23,978	\$ 22,092	\$39,309	\$ 85,379		
Other	643	1,144	190	1,977		
Total operating revenues	24,621	23,236	39,499	87,356		
Operating expenses:						
Wages and benefits	2,230	3,202	4,544	9,976		
Contracted services	12,833	164	26,703	39,700		
Materials and supplies	133	_	713	846		
Maintenance and repairs	7,691	4,614	3,925	16,230		
Professional services	-	2,834	-	2,834		
Utilities and insurance	-	2,781	4,079	6,860		
Depreciation	5,528	10,850	_	16,378		
Bad debt	-	448	-	448		
Miscellaneous		858		858		
Total operating expenses	28,415	25,751	39,964	94,130		
Operating income	(3,794)	(2,515)	(465)	(6,774)		
Nonoperating revenues (expenses):						
Interest revenue	1,159	14,516	1,254	16,929		
Impact fee revenue	-	18,000	_	18,000		
Interest expense		(2,325)		(2,325)		
Total nonoperating revenues						
(expenses)	1,159	30,191	1,254	32,604		
Income (loss) before transfers	(2,635)	27 ,67 6	789	25,830		
Transfers in	4,121	179		4,300		
Change in net assets	1,486	27 ,85 5	789	30,130		
Total net assets beginning	151,035	470,594	41,215	662,844		
Total net assets ending	\$ <u>152,521</u>	\$498 ,44 9	\$ <u>42,004</u>	\$ <u>692,974</u>		

Bear River City Statement of Cash Flows - Proprietary Funds For the Year Ended June 30, 2006

	Business-T	ype Activitie	es - Enterpr	ise Funds
	Irrigation	Sewer	Utility	
	Fund	Fund	Fund	Total
Cash flows from operating activities: Receipts from customers Payments to suppliers Payments to employees	\$ 18,076 (16,172) (2,230)	\$ 24,775 (22,235) (3,202)	\$ 39,627 (35,619) (4,544)	\$ 82,478 (74,026) (9,976)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	(326)	(662)	(536)	(1,524)
Cash flows from noncapital financing financing activities: Interfund loan repayments received Transfers in (out)	- 4,121	5,000 179	<u>-</u>	5,000 4,300
Net cash provided by noncapital financing activities	4,121	5,179		9,300
Cash flows from capital and related financing activities: Capital contributions Purchases of capital assets Principal paid on capital debt Interest paid on capital debt	- (9,695) (4,300) -	18,000 (2,504) (7,000) (2,325)	- - - -	18,000 (12,199) (11,300) (2,325)
Net cash provided by (used in) capital and related financing activities	(13,995)	6,171		(7,824)
Cash flows from investing activities: Interest and dividends received	1,159	14,516	1,254	16,929
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	1,159	14,516	1,254	16,929
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(9,041)	25,204	718	16,881
Cash and cash equivalents beginning	27,608	377,190	40,784	445,582
Cash and cash equivalents ending	\$ <u>18,567</u>	\$402,394	\$ 41,502	\$ 462,463

Bear River City Notes to Financial Statements June 30, 2006

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

A. Reporting Entity

The government of Bear River City, Utah, is governed by an elected mayor and five-member council. As required by generally accepted accounting principles, these financial statements present the financial condition of the government. Bear River City is not a component unit of any other entity, nor does it have any component units for which the Government would be considered financially accountable.

B. Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements

The City's basic financial statements include both government-wide (reporting the City as a whole) and fund financial statements (reporting the City's major funds). Both the government-wide and fund financial statements categorize primary activities as either governmental or business-type.

The government-wide financial statements (i.e., the statement of net assets and the statement of activities) report information on all activities of the City. Governmental activities, which normally are supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues, are reported separately from business-type activities, which rely to a significant extent on fees and charges for support.

The statement of activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a given function or segment is offset by program revenues. Direct expenses are those clearly identifiable with a specific function or segment.

Program revenues include: 1) charges to customers or applicants who purchase, use or directly benefit from goods, services or privileges provided by a given function or segment, and 2) grants and contributions restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function or segment. Taxes and other items not properly included among program revenues are reported instead as general revenues.

Separate financial statements are provided for governmental and proprietary funds. All individual governmental and enterprise funds are reported as separate columns in the fund financial statements.

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

C. Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting and Basis of Presentation

The government-wide financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting, as are the proprietary fund financial statements. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows.

The use of financial resources to acquire capital assets are capitalized as assets in the government-wide financial statement rather than reported as an expenditure.

The accounts of the government are organized and operated on the basis of funds. A fund is an independent fiscal and accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts. Fund accounting segregates funds according to their intended purpose and is used to aid management in demonstrating compliance with finance-related legal and contractual provisions. The minimum number of funds is maintained consistent with legal and managerial requirements.

The government has the following fund types:

Governmental funds are used to account for the government's general government activities. Governmental fund types use the flow of current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Under the modified accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recognized when susceptible to accrual (i.e., when they are "measurable" and "available").

"Measurable" means the amount of the transaction can be determined and "available" means collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. The City considers all revenues other than Class "C" road money available if they are collected within 30 days after year end. The City considers Class "C" road money to be available when the revenue is received. Expenditures are recorded when the related fund liability is incurred.

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

The City reports the following major governmental funds:

The **general fund** is the government's primary operating fund. It accounts for all financial resources of the general government, except those required to be accounted for in another fund.

The **cemetery fund** is used to account for revenues and expenses associated with maintenance and upkeep of the cemetery.

Proprietary funds are accounted for on the flow of economic resources, measurement focus and use of accrual basis of accounting. Under this method, revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded at the time liabilities are incurred. The City applies all GASB pronouncements as well as the Financial Accounting Standards Board pronouncements issued on or before November 30, 1989, unless those pronouncements conflict with or contradict GASB pronouncements.

Proprietary funds distinguish operating revenues and expenses from nonoperating items. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services and producing and delivering goods in connection with a proprietary fund's principal ongoing operations. The principal operating revenues of the enterprise fund are charges to customers to the system.

Operating expenses for enterprise funds include the cost of sales and services, administrative expenses, and depreciation on capital assets. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as nonoperating revenues and expenses.

Enterprise funds are used to account for those operations that are financed and operated in a manner similar to private business or where the City has decided that the determination of revenues earned, costs incurred and/or net income is necessary for management accountability. The City reports the following major proprietary funds:

The *irrigation fund* provides nonculinary water to the residents of the City.

The **sewer fund** is used to account for the activities of the sewer distribution operators.

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

The *utility fund* is used to account for the garbage collection services and street light operations.

When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, it is the City's policy to use restricted resources first and then unrestricted resources as they are needed.

D. Assets, Liabilities and Equity

1. Cash and Investments

The government's restricted and unrestricted cash and cash equivalents are considered to be cash on hand, demand deposits and short-term investments with the original maturities of three months or less from the date of acquisition. Currently, the only investing is done with the State Treasurer's Investment Pool.

2. Receivables and Payables

Transactions between funds that are representative of lending/borrowing arrangements outstanding at the end of the fiscal year are referred to as "advances to/from other funds", if they are not projected to be repaid within one year, and as "interfund receivable/payable" for amounts projected to be repaid within one year.

3. Capital Assets

Capital assets used in governmental fund type operations are accounted for in the governmental activities column in the statement of net assets, but not in governmental funds. Governmental capital assets consisting of certain improvements other than buildings, including roads, bridges, streets, drainage systems, lighting system, and some roads placed in service prior to June 30, 2003, have not been capitalized.

All capital assets are valued at historical cost or estimated historical cost if actual historical cost is not available. Donated capital assets are valued at their estimated fair value on the date donated.

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Depreciation of all exhaustible capital assets is charged as an expense against its operations in the government-wide financial statements and the proprietary fund financial statements. Accumulated depreciation is reported on the government-wide and proprietary fund statements of net assets. Depreciation has been provided over the estimated useful lives using the straight-line method. The estimated useful lives are as follows:

Buildings	25	-	50	years
Improvements	7	-	50	years
Equipment	3	-	20	years
Infrastructure	15	_	40	years

4. Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

E. Budget and Budgetary Accounting

The City follows the budget and budgetary accounting procedures established by Utah law and described in the Uniform Accounting Manual for Utah Cities and Towns. The current year budget was amended according to Utah law.

F. Restricted Net Assets and Fund Balance

Net assets have been restricted for Class "C" road purposes. The Class "C" road restriction represents funds received from the State of Utah Road Fund allotment to be used for future maintenance of the City's road network.

NOTE 2. DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

The State of Utah Money Management Council has the responsibility to advise the State Treasurer about investment policies, promote measures and rules that will assist in strengthening the banking and credit structure of the state, and review the rules adopted under the authority of the State of Utah Money Management Act that relate to the deposit and investment of public funds.

The City follows the requirements of the Utah Money Management Act (Utah Code, Section 51, Chapter 7) in handling its depository and investment transactions. The Act requires the deposit of the City's funds in a qualified depository. The Act defines a qualified depository as any financial institution whose deposits are insured by an agency of the federal government and which has been certified by the State Commissioner of Financial Institutions as meeting the requirements of the Act and adhering to the rules of the Utah Money Management Council.

A. Custodial Credit Risk

Custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of a bank failure, the City's deposits may not be returned to it. The City does not have a formal deposit policy for custodial credit risk. As of June 30, 2006, the City's carrying amount of deposits was \$304,496 and the bank balance was \$304,564. Of the bank balance, \$200,000 was covered by federal depository insurance and \$104,564 was uncollateralized.

B. Investments

The Money Management Act defines the types of securities authorized as appropriate investments for the City's funds and the conditions for making investment transactions. Investment transactions may be conducted only through qualified depositories, certified dealers or directly with issuers of the investment securities.

NOTE 2. DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS (Continued)

These statutes authorize the City to invest in negotiable or nonnegotiable deposits of qualified depositories and permitted negotiable depositories; repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements; commercial paper that is classified as "first tier" by two nationally recognized statistical rating organizations, one of which must be Moody's Investors Services or Standard & Poor's; bankers' acceptances; obligations of the United States Treasury including bills, notes and bonds; bonds, notes and other evidence of indebtedness of political subdivisions of the state; fixed rate corporate obligations and variable rate securities rated "A" or higher, or the equivalent of "A" or higher, by two nationally recognized statistical rating organizations; shares or certificates in a money market mutual fund as defined in the Money Management Act; and the Utah State Public Treasurer's Investment Fund.

The Utah State Treasurer's Office operates the Public Treasurer's Investment Fund (PTIF). The PTIF is available for investment of funds administered by any Utah public treasurer.

The PTIF is not registered with the SEC as an investment company. The PTIF is authorized and regulated by the Money Management Act, Section 51-7, Utah Code Annotated, 1953, as amended. The Act established the Money Management Council which oversees the activities of the State Treasurer and the PTIF, and details the types of authorized investments.

Deposits in the PTIF are not insured or otherwise guaranteed by the State of Utah, and participants share proportionally in any realized gains or losses on investments.

The PTIF operates and reports to participants on an amortized cost basis. The income, gains and losses - net of administration fees - of the PTIF are allocated based upon the participant's average daily balance. The fair value of the PTIF investment pool is approximately equal to the value of the pool shares.

NOTE 2. DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS (Continued)

As of June 30, 2006, the City had the following investments and maturities:

Investment Maturities (in Years)				
Fair Value	Less Than 1	1 - 5	6 - 10	More Than 10
A050 F01	A 250 701			
	Fair Value	Fair Less Value Than 1	Fair Less	Fair Less Value Than 1 1 - 5 6 - 10

C. Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. The City's policy for managing its exposure to fair value loss arising from increasing interest rates is to comply with the State's Money Management Act. Section 51-7-11 of the Money Management Act requires that the remaining term to maturity of investments may not exceed the period of availability of the funds to be invested.

The Act further limits the remaining term to maturity on all investments in commercial paper, bankers' acceptances, fixed rate negotiable deposits and fixed rate corporate obligations to 270 to 365 days or less. In addition, variable rate negotiable deposits and variable rate securities may not have a remaining term to final maturity exceeding two years.

D. Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that an issuer or other counterparty to an investment will not fulfill its obligations. The City's policy for reducing its exposure to credit risk is to comply with the State's Money Management Act, as previously discussed.

At June 30, 2006, the City had the following investments and quality ratings:

	Fair	Quality Ratings			
Investment Type	Value	AAA	AA	A	Unrated
State of Utah Public Treasurer's Investment Fund	\$358 ,7 21				\$358,721

NOTE 2. DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS (Continued)

E. Concentration of Credit Risk

Concentration of credit risk is the risk of loss attributed to the magnitude of a government's investment in a single issuer. The City's policy for reducing this risk of loss is to comply with the Rules of the Money Management Council, as applicable.

NOTE 3. CAPITAL ASSETS

The following is a summary of changes in capital assets during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2006:

Governmental Activities:

	June 30, 2005 <u>Balance</u>	<u>Increases</u>	<u>Decreases</u>	June 30, 2006 <u>Balance</u>
Capital assets not being				
depreciated:				
Land	\$ 83,130	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 83,130
Capital assets being depreciated:				
Infrastructure	228,359	-	_	228, 359
Buildings and improvements	528,679	-	_	528, 679
Machinery and equipment	62,996	13,431	3,728	72,699
Totals at historical cost	903,164	13,431	3,728	912,867
Less accumulated depreciation:				
Infrastructure	(31,194)	(5 ,9 57)		(37, 151)
Buildings and improvements	(79,942)	(14,368)		(94,310)
Machinery and equipment	(35,716)	(3,474)	(3,728)	(35, 462)
Total accumulated				
depreciation	(146,852)	(23,799)	(3,728)	(166, 923)
Governmental activities				
capital assets - net	\$ 756,312	\$ <u>(10,368</u>)	\$ -	\$ 7 45, 944

NOTE 3. CAPITAL ASSETS (continued)

Business-Type Activities:

	June 30, 2005 <u>Balance</u>	<u>Increases</u>	<u>Decreases</u>	June 30, 2006 <u>Balance</u>
Capital assets being depreciated:				
Improvements other than buildings	\$ 680,026	\$ 12,199	\$ -	\$ 69 2, 225
Equipment	19,068			19,068
Totals at historical cost	699,094	12,199		711,293
Less accumulated depreciation:				
Improvements other than buildings	(369,670)	(15,942)		(385,612)
Equipment	(16, 125)	(436)		(16,561)
Total accumulated				
depreciation	(385,795)	(16,378)		(402,173)
Business-type activities				
capital assets - net	\$ <u>313,299</u>	\$ 28,577	\$	\$ <u>309,120</u>

Depreciation expense was charged to functions/programs of the primary government as follows:

Governmental	activities:
~ 1	

General government	\$ 12,180
Highways and public improvements	6,411
Parks and recreation	5,208

Total depreciation expense	
governmental activities	\$ <u>23,799</u>

NOTE 4. LONG-TERM DEBT

Proprietary Fund

Revenue Bond:

Water and sewer serial bonds in the amount of \$147,500, due in annual installments of \$7,000 plus interest through January, 2007, and then between \$7,000 and \$9,000 plus interest through January, 2012.

NOTE 4. LONG-TERM DEBT (Continued)

Note Payable:

Note payable to Bear River Canal Company in the amount of \$88,752 due in twenty-two (22) annual installments equal to or greater than \$4,200 through December, 2013; no interest unless payment is delinquent - delinquent payments are subject to interest charge of 18.0 percent per annum.

	June 30, 2005 <u>Balance</u>	Increases	<u>Decreases</u>	June 30, 2006 <u>Balance</u>	Current <u>Portion</u>
Note and bond payable:					
Revenue bond payable	\$46,500	\$ -	\$ 7,000	\$39,500	\$ 7,000
Note payable	34,400		4,300	30,100	4,300
Total long-term					
liabilities	\$80,900	\$ -	\$ <u>11,300</u>	\$69,600	\$11,300

Debt Service Requirements:

Debt service requirements for the proprietary funds long-term debt at June 30, 2006, were as follows:

	Principle	Interest
Year ending June 30:		
2007	\$ 11,300	\$ 1 ,9 75
2008	12,300	1,625
20 09	11,300	1,225
2010	13,300	875
2011	12,800	425
2012-2016	8,600	
Total	\$ <u>69,600</u>	\$ <u>6,125</u>

NOTE 5. PROPERTY TAX

Property taxes attached as an enforceable lien on property as of January 1. Taxes are levied on June 15 and are due November 30. Property tax revenues are not recognized when levied because they are not expected to be collected within 60 days after the end of the current year. This policy meets the criteria of GASB. Property taxes received within thirty (30) days of year end are recognized as revenue at the fiscal year end.

NOTE 6. RISK MANAGEMENT

Bear River City is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; error and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. All general liability, real property and all vehicles, including heavy equipment, are insured through the Utah Local Government Trust. Injuries to employees are insured through employees' workers compensation. Settled claims have not exceeded the City's insurance coverage for any of the past three years. For insured programs, there have been no significant reductions in insurance coverage.

NOTE 7. RESTRICTED ASSET

The restricted assets in the financial statements reflect impact fees collected that had not been spent by June 30, 2006.

NOTE 8. INTERFUND TRANSFERS

For the year ended June 30, 2006, the City made the following interfund transfers:

- a. The transfer of \$11,393 from the general fund to the other fund represents additional amounts being set aside for large future improvements.
- b. The transfer of \$3,000 from the other fund to the general fund to fund improvements at the Civic Center.

NOTE 8. INTERFUND TRANSFERS (Continued)

- c. The transfer of \$5,150 from the cemetery fund to the general fund to fund maintenance of the cemetery.
- d. The transfer of \$4,300 from the general fund to the irrigation fund to provide funding for the note payment.

Required Supplementary Information

Bear River City Budgetary Comparison Schedule General Fund For the Year Ended June 30, 2006

	Original	Final		
	Budget	Budget	Actual	Variance
Revenues:				
Taxes				
Property	\$ 15,690	\$ 15,690	\$ 14,988	\$ (702)
Sales	57,000	62,000	6 8, 702	6,702
Other	7,300	10,953	10,207	(7 46)
Licenses and permits	14,450	14,950	7,836	(7,114)
Intergovernmental	37,450	37,450	37,152	(298)
Charges for services	22,151	23,284	11,151	(12, 133)
Earnings on investments	590	590	1,330	740
Insurance proceeds	_	25,000	24,325	(675)
Impact fees	-	_	12,600	12,600
Miscellaneous	45	45	364	319
Total revenues	154,676	189,962	188,655	(1,307)
Expenditures:				
General government	70,283	107,483	90,272	17, 211
Public safety	1,500	1,500	2,223	(723)
Highways and public improvements	37,001	38 ,05 7	28,300	9,757
Parks and recreation	36,492	41,017	22,083	18,934
Total expenditures	145,276	188,057	142,878	45,179
Excess (deficency) of				
revenues over expendures	9,400	1,905	45,777	43,872
Other financing sources (uses):				
Transfers in		5,000	8,690	(3,690)
Transfers out	<u>(9,300)</u>		(19, 193)	(19, 193)
Total other financing				
sources (uses)	(9,300)	5,000	(10,503)	(22,883)
Net change in fund balances	100	6,905	35,274	20,989
Fund balance beginning	17,676	17,676	17,676	
Fund balance ending	\$ 17,776	\$ 24,581	\$ 52,950	\$ 28,369

Bear River City Note to Budgetary Comparison Schedule June 30, 2006

The Public Safety Department of the general fund had expenditures in excess of budget of \$723 for the year ended June 30, 2006. This is a violation of state law.

Other Supplementary Information

Bear River City Impact Fee Worksheet For the Year Ended June 30, 2006

	General Fund			
	<u>Roads</u>	<u>Parks</u>	Sewer	
Impact fees balances at June 30:				
2001	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 7,534	
2002	-	_	13,300	
2003	-	_	15 , 926	
2004	_	-	15,862	
2005			8,812	
Total impact fees			61,434	
Transactions during fiscal year ended June 30, 2006:				
Impact fees received	9,600	3,000	18,000	
Interest earned Qualifying expenditures	267	83	3,317	
Engineering - lift station		<u></u>	(3,504)	
Ending balance - June 30, 2006	\$ <u>9,867</u>	\$_3,083	\$ <u>79,247</u>	

The sewer impact fee is scheduled to be spent in 2007 and 2008 to put in a new sewer line and lift station.

The qualified projects for the road and parks impact feet have not been determined.